

SICK

Of War Are the Poor Bedeviled Barcelonans.

THEIR TRADE ALL RUINED

And Still Madrid Calls on Them For More Taxes.

IF ANY YANKEE ADMIRAL

Comes They Will Invite Him to Dinner—Spain's Pretense at Ship and Fort Building.

London, June 1.—Mail advices from Barcelona to the Daily Chronicle say:

"Along side the ironed Numancia, orders to hurry the preparations on which have just been received, lies the Covadonga, of the Campana Transatlantica line. Her masts and two funnels have been painted black and she is ready to go to Cadix for her armament."

"The Isla de Panaya, which is unloading, will be the next prepared and after her will come the Jova Serra."

"As additional defenses at Barcelona the Spaniards are hastily erecting six large guns, dated 1881, which have just been received from Barcelona."

"Three hundred engineers are constructing new batteries at Badalona, just under Montjuich fortress, in a corner unobscured from the harbor. Platforms for three enormous guns are being erected with all speed. The guns will cover the harbor mouth, with a range of 2,000 yards."

"All Barcelona is heartily sick of the war. The people regard it as merely a continuation of the Cuban war, which has paralyzed business for three years."

"Recently the government called upon the manufacturers of Barcelona voluntarily to contribute 12,000 pounds (\$60,000) for the defense of the town. They replied that they had already paid most of the expenses of the government and of the defense of Spain, adding: 'If the Yankee admiral comes here, we shall invite him to dinner.'"

London, May 31.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Sunday, by way of Havana, says:

"The reserve squadron now undergoing speed trials and gun trials outside Cadix is composed of the battleship Pelayo, with 24 main guns, the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V, with 41 men; the cruiser Alfonso XII, with 94 men; the auxiliary cruiser Patriota and Rapido, each with 15 men, and four torpedo boat destroyers, each with 15 men. When these vessels are ready to start, Admiral Camara hopes to take with him seven trans-Atlantic steamers now preparing at Cadix."

"They are armed with Krupp guns and quick-firing guns and carry 50 men each. They will serve at the same time as carriers of coal and war stores for the squadron, which will also carry a strong force of marines and provisions for six months."

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Gibraltar says:

"There has been a large increase in the Spanish military at Algiers. Four line battalions of young troops, nominally for the Philippines, two squadrons of dragons and two battalions of 300 sappers have been added to the garrison. It is believed that two new forts are being built."

INCREASING THE NAVY

Work of Building as Well as Buying Goes on Steadily.

Washington, May 31.—The board of naval bureau chiefs is trying to hasten the work of construction of the battleships authorized by the present naval appropriation. The Illinois type, upon which the new vessels are to be constructed, will occupy three years in construction. After a conference today the bureau chiefs, presumably with knowledge of the constructive ability of the American shipyard, are capable of undertaking the work, resolved to reduce the time allowed for building the new ships to a maximum of thirty-two months.

The navy department bought another yacht today—the Inquirer—at New York, for use in the auxiliary fleet. Other purchases are in prospect, but the final decisions are in the hands of the navy department. The new vessels to be purchased from the dozen vessels to be purchased from the shipyard will be over 100 supplied by the examining board, has not been made.

The torpedo boat Rowan, built at Seattle by Moran Bros., has now been reported ready for trial, and instructions were sent to the department today to run the trip on Friday or Saturday in Puget Sound.

DECLARATIONS OF NEUTRALITY

Made Public Through the Medium of Consular Report

Washington, May 31.—The consular reports issued today contribute some additional declarations of neutrality. This time from Brazil, Japan, British Guiana, St. Lucia and Gibraltar.

It is noticeable that both Brazil and Japan go out of the way of the usual formal preamble to express, in the preamble, the reasons for the declaration of neutrality. The Japanese declaration is rather remarkable from the great exactness with which it prescribes the rules that are to govern the Japanese subjects in their dealings with the belligerents and as to the treatment which will be accorded to belligerent ships. The proclamation evidently was prepared with great care and may serve as a model for the guidance of all nations.

New Bedford, Mass., May 31.—Hon. Wm. S. Green of Fall River, has been elected to congress in the Thirtieth Massachusetts district.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN PRISON

Spain Treats All Such, If Foreigners, as Spies.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Havana, May 31.—10 p. m.—(From a Spanish correspondent.)—Mr. Knight, the correspondent of the London Times, who is imprisoned in Cuban fortress, says he intended to land at Havana some time ago, when he came on board the American vessel which brought the first proposition for an exchange of prisoners. Subsequently, in company with Mr. Beck, a German merchant, he tried to reach Havana on board the German ship Polaria. Disappointed in this effort, he says he finally bought a boat and was towed by an American dispatch boat to a point about eight miles off the Cuban coast, when he was lowered and started for shore. Owing to the strong surf his small boat was upset; but he managed to right her and eventually succeeded in reaching shore after forty-eight hours. The Spanish forces captured him near Jaruco, Havana province. He will probably soon be set at liberty and is being treated with great consideration.

On May 23 (Saturday) two persons landed at Matanzas who gave the names of Philip Robinson and H. J. Whigham, claiming to be Englishmen. According to their statement they left Key West on board a British yacht, arriving in sight of Cardenas on Wednesday, May 25. They were observed by American warships and fired at but without effect. On the 23rd of May, in the morning, they approached Matanzas, where no American warship was in sight. A small boat was lowered and in it they effected a landing at DuBroc, near Matanzas harbor. They carried four British flags and out white flag when they were taken, as well as the oars of the boat which brought them ashore. About midnight on Saturday they were arrested at the Louvre hotel and taken to San Severino Castle, where they will be on trial, as it is believed they are American spies. On Sunday the supposed spies were brought here to Cuban fortress.

SPAIN'S TANGLED FINANCES

Prohibition of Silver Exports and Increase in the Coinage.

Madrid, May 31.—3 p. m.—In the chamber of deputies today, Senor Calzado criticized the prohibition of the export of silver and silver money as being useless and urged the government to increase the silver coinage and avert a monetary crisis.

Senor Pulgarer, minister of finance, said the measure was intended to prevent the export of the immense quantities of silver money stored in the frontier provinces, adding that if the prohibition was not sufficient stronger measures would be taken. The minister of finance also said that the Madrid mint was coining a million pesetas daily, which amount, if necessary, he explained, will be increased by an arrangement being made with the Paris mint.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE

Treaty Cited as a Proof of the Government's Good Will

Paris, May 31.—The Journal des Debats today, commenting upon the commercial convention between France and the United States, says:

"The war is undoubtedly causing much injury to our exporters, and our trade with the United States is not especially stopped, would certainly be materially diminished. The convention gives us advantages mainly for the future, which we hope are near at hand, but at the same time it has special importance, inasmuch as it proves that Washington is aware that whatever may be the individual sympathies of many Frenchmen, France, as a country, is resolved to maintain strict neutrality."

BALLOONISTS TO THE FRONT

To Test the Efficacy of Their Craft in Actual War.

New York, May 31.—The Tribune tomorrow will print the following:

Major J. E. Maxfield of the signal corps, who has been assigned to command the balloon train which is being prepared at Tampa for use in connection with the work of the army in Cuba, has gone to Tampa.

Major Maxfield had experience with balloons at Fort Lincoln and elsewhere in Chicago, and he is regarded as an expert. He will have with him Captain Captain Glasford and Sergeant Baldwin. There are two balloons at Tampa and two at Governor's Island. The latter are the ones purchased recently from Maurice Mallet, of Paris. Mallet, together with Anthony Verelle and Mr. Chanard, went to Governor's Island yesterday afternoon to arrange for giving the first test of the balloons, which will be shipped to Tampa in about ten days. There will be two balloon trains arranged for the Cuban and Porto Rican invasions. There will be a company of men in charge of each and each train will have two balloons, one for use and one for reserve. The men for each company will be taken from the signal corps. There are two more balloons being made for the government but it is not known what use will be made of them, although it is possible they may be placed aboard one of the ships of the flying squadron.

Washington, May 31.—General Greely, chief signal officer, has been informed of the arrival at Tampa of a balloon designed for use in the present war. Joseph E. Maxfield, who is in charge of the balloon train to be organized by the signal corps, passed through here today enroute for Florida.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION VOTE

Indicates the Election of Donnelly as President

New York, May 31.—Returns of the vote for the officers of the International Typographical Union were received at the headquarters of "Big Six" tonight. At midnight it was said that 140 chapters out of 186 in this city gave for president: Samuel R. Donnelly of New York union, No. 4, 134 votes; Merritt B. Palmer of Florida, No. 1, 122 votes; R. F. Stewart of Boston, 100 votes; J. W. C. P. Connolly of St. Louis, 72. It was also said that Donnelly carried Philadelphia by 120 majority, Chicago by 40, Pittsburgh by 35, and also Boston, Omaha and Kansas City.

The returns indicate the election of Samuel R. Donnelly of New York, president; John G. Derdinger of New York, second vice president; W. O. Barber of Boston, fourth vice president; J. W. Bramwood of Denver, secretary-treasurer; George W. Harris of Chicago, organizer; and J. G. Can of New York, delegate of allied crafts to American Federation of Labor.

THUNDER OF BATTLE

Is Reported From Port au Prince and Cape Haytien as Heard at Santiago.

FOURTEEN AMERICAN WARSHIPS

Composing Sampson's Squadron Said to Have Opened Upon the Forts and Harbor With Very Destructive Results.

FIGHT OCCURED IN THE AFTERNOON

Raging For Hours, With the Advantage on the American Side, Spanish Losses Being Heavy—But Washington Discredits the Stories, Schley's Latest Dispatch Making a Battle Seem Improbable --London Theorizes on the Case.

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Port au Prince, Hayti, May 31.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon an American squadron composed of 14 warships, of which the cruiser New York displayed the flag of Rear Admiral Sampson, and a number of torpedo boats, began a bombardment with heavy guns of the forts and harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The American fire was directed principally against the forts and the harbor.

The forts of Morro Castle, La Socapa and Punta Gorda suffered especially. The cannonading was very persistent and cannot fail to be destructive. It lasted until 3:45 p. m. The town, which is situated near the inner end of the harbor, escaped damage.

At 3:45 p. m. the cannonade diminished. About 3 o'clock cannon discharges were heard at a distance, presumably at sea, continuing for some time, when the firing ceased completely.

The Spanish authorities maintain strict silence as to the number of victims, who were apparently numerous.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Cape Haytien, May 31.—6:40 p. m.—At this hour the Santiago cable is still working from Santiago.

Private messages intimate that there has been a severe fight between the American fleet and the outer fortifications and the Spanish fleet. The fight lasted the greater part of the afternoon. The advantage seems to have been with the Americans. According to the latest advices the combat is still in progress.

Persons who climbed Lookout Mountain, at the entrance of Cape Haytien harbor this afternoon declare that they heard cannonading, low but distinct, to the west and to the north, beyond Tortuga Island. The correspondent of the Associated Press, who was at the signal station about the same time, also heard sounds resembling a cannonade. The wind was in the right direction to carry the detonations to him.

It seems certain that the fleet the Haytien gunboat saw passing Cape Maysi, going northward, found its opportunity of turning backward across the front of an opposing force.

11:15 p. m.—According to advices from a Spanish source, 14 American warships and two torpedo boats were engaged in the combat at Santiago. A very careful fire was directed against the batteries of Morro Castle until 3:45 p. m., when discharges of cannons began to be heard at sea off the port. These discharges continued until 4 o'clock then they entirely ceased.

From the Spanish account, it is impossible to judge as to the exact merits of the encounter.

London, June 1.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Kingston dated Tuesday says:

A large American squadron, supposed to be Rear Admiral Sampson's, was seen today off Port Antonio on the north coast of Jamaica, 25 miles northwest of Morant Point, on the eastern extremity of the island, steaming westward.

LONDON DISCUSSES ENTERTAINING THEORIES CONCERNING IT.

London, June 1.—The news of the fighting at Santiago de Cuba has revived the dwindling interest in the war. It is suggested that the Americans may be bombarding the forts in order to cover the laying of mines or the sinking of hulks to block the channel.

Credence is given the report that Admiral Cervera tried to run the blockade before the arrival of General Shafter's expedition. It is not believed that Commodore Schley would venture to imitate Dewey's feat at Manila.

Everything, so far as Spain is concerned, is now held to depend on Admiral Camara's movements, and unless, as is unlikely, he is able to display masterly skill, it is evident that the bold strategy of the Spaniards will only result in the destruction of their fleet in detail.

A second reserve squadron could not be prepared for months, as the vessels recently mentioned by the Madrid press are all in a backward state at Ferrol, Cadiz and Cartagena, except the Numancia, the Vittoria and the Dona Maria de Molina, which could be ready in a few weeks.

WASHINGTON HAS HEARD NOTHING AND DISCREDITS REPORTS.

Washington, May 31.—Navy officials absolutely discredit the news from Cape Haytien to the effect that Commodore Schley forced the entrance to Santiago bay and engaged the Spanish fleet in the harbor.

While no official advices have been received from Schley since the battle is reported to have occurred, naval officials declare with positiveness that it is not only improbable, but, under the circumstances, almost impossible that an attempt should have been made by the American commander to force an entrance to the bay.

The latest official advices received from Commodore Schley were contained in a cablegram which came late this afternoon, and in that the commodore gives no indication of an intention to try to enter the harbor of Santiago. While the contents of the dispatch was not given to the public, the bulletin issued upon it by the navy department indicates that Commodore Schley is still endeavoring to determine just what Spanish vessels are in the harbor. The bulletin says:

"Commodore Schley's fleet has sighted another vessel of the Viscaya class in Santiago harbor."

(Continued on Second Page.)

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

Is Declared By Annexationists to Be a True War Measure.

Washington, May 31.—The senate remained in secret executive session for three hours today. The entire time was given to a rather free discussion of the Hawaiian question, based on a motion declaring it to be the sense of the senate that the question of annexation should now not be discussed in open session. At the conclusion of the debate the senate voted viva voce not to pursue the subject further, except behind closed doors.

Senator Lodge did not press the subject of his speech after the public were excluded, but other senators declared themselves in favor of prompt action, the speeches of Messrs. Chandler and Morgan being the most pronounced in this direction. Senator Morgan expressed the opinion that under the circumstances the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was as much a war measure as any step that could possibly be taken, and he thought congress had remained in session long enough to pass all war measures. He paid his respects to those who preferred an adjournment to remaining here attending to the country's business. A large portion of his speech was made in reply to Senator White, who had anticipated the theory that the islands were in any way essential to our success in the conflict with Spain.

Senator Chandler contended that the possession of the islands was a military necessity. He dwelt upon the fact that Hawaii afforded practically the only stopping place between our shores and the Philippines. He mentioned the fact that we now have 12,000 tons of coal stored at Honolulu and said that if, in view of the existing war, we should be shown any favoritism whatever, the little republic would be held to strict accountability by other countries. He called attention to the Geneva award and said that under its terms we would, by forcing Hawaii to violate neutrality, render that country liable for all damages that might be done to vessels of other nations by ships which had stopped here, islands, wherever that damage was done. This was a principle in favor of which the United States had contended, and it would be a veritable travesty on justice to render this friendly and helpless power the subject of the principle. The only way out of the difficulty, he argued, was to annex the islands, and thus consult our own convenience and save them from the vengeance of other powers, and he thought no time should be lost in taking this step.

Other speeches favorable to annexation were made by Senators Stewart and Elihu, and Senator Allison, acting chairman of the finance committee, intimated a willingness to take up the Hawaiian question after the passage of the war revenue bill.

"Let us," said he, "finish this bill and then if necessary take up the Hawaiian question."

He made a plea against involving the one subject with the other.

Senators Patterson and White were antagonistic to annexation, and Senator Haggard announced himself favorable to final adjournment after the passage of the war revenue bill and the necessary appropriation bill.

Mr. Patterson devoted himself especially to Senator Chandler's declaration that the acquisition of the islands was a necessity of war. He contended that such was not the case and argued that Unalaska, a town within our own borders, was a far more desirable stopping place for ships bound to the Orient from San Francisco than Honolulu could be. He said Honolulu and Unalaska were each about 2,100 miles from San Francisco but that while Honolulu was more than 4,000 miles distant from Manila, Unalaska was only a little over 4,100 miles.

"Why," he asked, "didn't our government, in view of this difference in distance, and in view of the saving of two days' time, store her coal at Unalaska instead of Honolulu? Why, if it was not in anticipation of the raising of this city of necessity in order to force us to acquiesce in the acquisition of the islands as a war measure, when it was known that annexation could not be accomplished in time of peace?"

Senator White thought he saw in the effort to secure Hawaiian annexation at this time a desire to establish a precedent for similar proceedings in other cases, and said the matter should be postponed until after the war and all efforts at annexation could be considered together. He thought that if our principal object had been that of obtaining a coaling station we should have fortified Pearl harbor, but as this had not been done, it was evident that we must have other designs.

Senator Lodge said after the conclusion of the secret session that he had accomplished his purpose in calling attention to the necessity for action on this subject and that he would not further press the subject in connection with the war revenue bill.

SENATOR WHITE THOUGHT HE SAW IN THE EFFORT TO SECURE HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION AT THIS TIME A DESIRE TO ESTABLISH A PRECEDENT FOR SIMILAR PROCEEDINGS IN OTHER CASES, AND SAID THE MATTER SHOULD BE POSTPONED UNTIL AFTER THE WAR AND ALL EFFORTS AT ANNEXATION COULD BE CONSIDERED TOGETHER.

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EVEN

If Schley Has Not Already Smashed Cervera

NOTHING IS MORE SURE

At Washington Than His Ability to Do It.

RELIEF OF THE STARVING

One of the Prime Reasons For Hastening the Invasion—Naval Commanders to Have a Free Hand.

Washington, May 31.—The significant statement was made by a cabinet official after the regular Tuesday meeting of the cabinet today that no news had been received since Monday from Commodore Schley direct, and now it was believed that nothing would be heard for two or three days at the least.

This was taken to mean that Schley would probably await the arrival of troops before undertaking any active move on Santiago. It was plainly anticipated in some quarters that he might, through the possession of some information that would tend to neutralize the strength of the enemy's position, make a bold attack on the harbor of Santiago and destroy or capture the Spanish squadron. With the assistance of a single regiment of regular United States troops, which it was believed, was even now on the way to his support, the officials were confident that the fleet could reduce the forts at the entrance to Santiago harbor and make untenable the position of the Spanish squadron within. Of course this plan was based upon the theory that Cervera would not attempt to make his escape by a desperate sortie.

This movement of Schley's is unquestionably in pursuance of the president's policy to send a helping hand to the starving reconcentrados. The Spanish squadron might be kept in Santiago harbor until the end of the war without actually endangering an American life and because of its distance and isolation from Havana, Schley has little to attract a military attack. But, lying in the very midst of the insurgent action of the island, and the town would afford a splendid harbor for the distribution of supplies to the families of the insurgents and to the reconcentrados who still drag out a miserable existence in the interior. Already the president has begun to prepare to help these people and the commissary general of the army has prepared an estimate of \$200,000 for the purchase of sufficient supplies to feed 150,000 reconcentrados for several months.

For the time being it is felt that the real field of action is removed from Washington, and is centered with the troops, now advancing under orders from here, and with our ships. The time of preparation has gone by and it remains only for preparations to be carried into actual effect. A leading naval officer pointed to his desk, which was clear of papers and documents, and remarked that all the preparatory details were now well along and that so far as the authorities here were concerned they had only to wait for the execution of the preparations heretofore matured.

There will continue to be much meeting detail in the maintenance of the large military and naval force, but this is now in well established channels. The more vital feature of the campaign itself has been fully matured. To a certain extent the military and naval operations will be directed from Washington; yet with General Miles in the south and Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in Cuban waters, they will have more to do with the time and circumstances of attack. The commanders, military and naval, have been given wide latitude, as the authorities here fully appreciate and realize cannot be fought in advance on paper. All that has been attempted is to outline a campaign and make the fullest provision for adequate forces, ample supplies and fullest cooperation between the navy and army in the successful execution of the plans.

The real blow is for the commanders in action, and in the execution of this part of the program the authorities here can take little part. It is for this reason that they regard themselves now rather as spectators of what is about to occur.

Tampa, Fla., May 31.—Captain J. E. Brady, of the signal service department at Washington, who has been appointed commander with the station at Key West, arrived at Tampa today and at once assumed his new duties. Captain Brady will make his headquarters at Tampa. The command here will be extremely rigid and any news pertaining to the movement of the troops to or from Tampa or information of any kind that might be of service to the Spanish government will not be permitted to be sent out. The commodore has been extended to certain telegram cables. No cipher messages will be allowed under any circumstances.

Key West, Fla., May 31.—Midnight.—The war department cheerfully lends correspondence telegraphing the name of the landing place of General Shafter's expedition, which it was understood this afternoon, was at a point about twenty-five miles east of Havana.

Later information raises a strong presumption that the landing was effected as originally planned, not far from Guantanamo, province of Santiago de Cuba.

Pinegrove Gives Soldiers Shoes

Tampa, Fla., May 31.—Every member of the Thirty-second Michigan volunteers will be presented with a pair of heavy tan shoes by Governor Pinegrove of Michigan. The governor telegraphed to the commanding officer of the regiment today for information as to the exact number and as soon as the shoes can be manufactured they will be shipped to Tampa.

South Bend, Ind., May 31.—A thousand employees of the Singer Sewing Machine company of this city, struck today for a return to the wages paid in 1895.